THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Delegates to Baltimore, &c. Mississippi. - The State Convention of the "Union Democrats" was held at Jackson, Jan. uary 5, William H. Johnson, of Warren County, presides. Compromise resolutions were adopted, and ution adhering to the Baltimore Platform. The following Delegates were chosen to the Nationition Convention, to meet at Baltimore.

Bos. B. D. Nabors, of Tippah; Hon. J. A. Wilcox, of Mosroe; Hon. J. D. Freeman, of Hinos. R. M. Gauss, of Adams; H. L. Martin, of Jasper, Hon. Suphen Adams, of Monroe; Henry C. Adams, of Holmes. As Alternates: B. N. Kinyon, of Tishem-tree; Collins F. Hemngway, of Carroll: Dr. Edward Pickett, of Hinds. S. B. Keyes, Ciaiborne Jefferson Wilson, of Pontoton; Thes. H. Wood, of De Boto; and Wm. H. Muse, of Tishemingo.

A Central Committee of ten was also designated by the President, to all vacancies that may occur in the delegation to the National Convention, and also to nominate Presidential Electors, when, in their ion, the time shall have arrived to do so:

Montford Jones, of Madison. Chairman; Geo. G.
Banks, of Hinds; Gen. Coffee, of Clatoorne; Gen.
Rise, of Jefferson; Gen. Patton. of Lauderdale; F.
L. Swann, of Hinds; E. M. Lawrence, of Warren;
R. M. Gaines, of Adams; H. L. Martin, of Jasper;
and Col. Wofford, of Scott.

The States Rights section of the Opposition held a Convention subsequently, (8th of Jan.,) and appointed a different Delegation to Baltimore, and also

nominated an Electoral ticket. For Presidential Electors: At Large, Capt. A. M. Jackson and E. C. Wilkinsson, of Yazoo: District I. Capt. J. H. R. Taylor: H. Hon. Winfield S. Featherston: III. Hon. O. R. Singleton; IV. Hiram Cassidy. The Electors were also added to the Delegation to Baltimore.

Discript to the Baltimore Convention for the Science.

tion to Baltimore.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention for the State at large, appointed by the Convention—Roger Barton, Powhattan Ellis, Jacob Thompson

For the State at Large, appointed by Powhattan Ellis, the President.—Gov. Jas. Whitfield, Jao. B. Nevitt, Jos. McAfee, James Drane, Wm. A. Stone, Geo. W. L. Smith, Robert Josseyin, Richard Griffith, George R. Fall, E. Barksdale

District Delegates, reported by the Delegates from the respective Congressional Districts:

he respective Congressional Districts:

I. James M. Howry, of Lafayette, A. M. Clayton, of Marshall, Gen. John Raybarn Panola, Col. C. Fountain, Pontotec, Hon. A. B. Dilworth, Tishemingo; Hon. R. O. Beene, Itawamba; Hon. J. C. Chalners, Marshall; Col. J. P. Andergon, De Soito, Con. W. H. Tison, Tishemingo; Hon. D. B. Wright, Tippeh.

II. Gen. Reuben Davis, Monroe County; Capt. J. M. Acker, Monroe County; James Biair, Lowndes; Elias B. Fort, Lowndes; Hon. Wm. S. Barry, Oktibeha; Kyle Chandler, Chickasaw; Hon. C. H. Guy, Yalidousha; John McAfee, Tallanatchie; Wm. Goltran, Carroll; Dr. Wade Hopkins, Noxubee.

III. Col. D. C. Glenn, Hinds; H. J. Harris, Warren, R. M. Johnson, Yazoo; J. B. Owens, Holmes, Robert Maxey, Rankin; Col. Wm. McWillie, Madisso, D. M. Falton, Madisson, C. E. Hooker, Hinds; W. Roberts, Scott, J. J. Petius, Kempor, John D. Ellott, Hinds.

IV. Gen. R. Stanton, Adams; G. W. Reid, Clai-

IV. Gen. R. Stanton, Adams. G. W. Reid, Claibore: Col. W. A. Ward, Clarke: Z. Hooker, Copiah, Capt. J. S. Johnston, Jefferson, Col. Humphries, Harrisen: Alfred E. Lewis, Jackson; S. R. Adams, Jasper: J. Chrisman, Lawrence: Col. Geo. H. Gordon, Wilkinson.

Gentral Committee appointed by the President.—Jno. D. Eliott, Chairman. Jos. W. Matthews, Jno. Martin Eider, Siephen Tillman, George Gerrey, C. S. Tarpley, Gen. John Bell, Wylie P. Harris, George T. Swann, Joseph Bell, Henry T. Eilett, Gen. R. S. 1987, J. F. Cushman, J. A. Ort, E. C. Stewart.

The resolutions adopted at Baltimore were reaffmed, and a letter from Daniel S. Digkinson, incor-

med,and a letter from Daniel S. Dickinson incorted into the minutes of the Convention.

TENNESSEE. - The State Convention met Nashville, Jan S. Cave Johnson presiding.

Sectors for the State at Large: Hon. A. O. P. choison and Col. J. C. Guild. Assistant Electors, at Tennessce—Samuel Milligan, of Greene; and mual A. A. Smith of Bradley West Tennessee—ol. G. C. Larbett and J. D. C. Arkins.

The several Delegations and the State Central Committee were also empowered to appoint an As-

sistant Elector for each Convention. Belegates at Large to the National Convention:—
East Tennessee—Gen. James Lafferty, of Grainger;
Thomas C. Lyon, of Knox. West Tennessee—Gen.
E. Polk, of Hardervan; Col James T. Dunian, of
Henry, Middle Tel. ssee—Gen John W. Whitheld,
of Hickman; Col Barclay Martin, of Maury. Also
J. C. Pickett and J. H. Thomas.

District Delegates: -I. A. McClelland, J. Stansberry, and W. M. Lowry.
II. H. H. Stephenson, J. Vaughn, and O. R. Wat-

Miss.

Mf. W. T. Helms, S. A. Smith, and A. Coz.

IV. A. Cullom, G. Pope, and E. L. Gardenhire.

V. R. Farquharson, W. P. Davis, and G. W. Bu-VI. T. M. Jones, J. P. Hardwicke, and R. G.

VII. J K. Howard, J. McGavock, and A. P. VIII. E.W. Hickman, W. Blackmore, and J. J. B. Southall. IX. S. C. Pavatt, J. D. C. Atkins, and J. M.

M. M. King, H. Bate, and W. H. Carroll.
J. Hays, H. W. McCerry, and John E. R.

A resolution soliciting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency for some citizen of Tennessee, was adopte 1; and also a resolution for the Compro-

Executive Committee: EAST TENNESSEE-J. G. M. Ramsay, T. C. Lyon, W. T. Helms, C. Wallace, G. W. Churchwell.

G W. Churchwell.

West Tennessee - G. C. Torbitt, J. B. Freeman,
R. J. Hays, H. M. Corry, G. Adamson.

Mipple Tennessee - A. V. Brown, Andrew Ewing, E. G. Eastman, J. L. Marling, R. W. Brown. Messrs. Andrew Ewing, A. V. Brown, Cave Johnson, John A. Gardner, John M. Bright, L. C. Haynes, G. W. Bowles, were appointed to stump the State.

Onto .- The State Opposition Convention at Columbus made the following appoint-Presidential Flactors.

Senatorial Delegates.
Henry V Wilson.
George W Moneypenny.
District Delegates.

Presidential Electors
Washingson McLeau
George W Moneypenny.
Barnab is Bates.
District Electors. Charles Kuhl. George W Stokes. R S Cunningham. Enoch G Dial. Saml. H. Steedman. Charles J. Orton.

I. Timothy C Day.
II. Alex P. Miller.
III. Edwin Smith.
IV. John H. Young.
V. Robt. Gilliland.
VI. Albert D. Wright.
VII. William Howard. VIII, William Howard, VIII, Allen G. Thurman, IX, William Medill, X. T. J. Barney, XI. D. W. Kellogg, XII, Dennis McCarty, XIII, James Culbertson, XIV, F. Crefghton, XV. William Kennon,

James Kyle
Francis Cleveland.
William Palmer.
Benj F Johnson.
John B. Demble.
William Calden. John B. Dannie. William Golden. William Kennon. Hugh J. Jewett. High J. Jewett.
William Ovey.
Charles H Mitchner.
Chalsley T. McArtor.
James Findley.
Samuel D. Harris, Jr.
Edis T. Wilder.
Ellas H. Haines. AVI Joseph Burgs.
AVII G, W. McCook.
AVIII D. A. Stark weather.
AIX. William Porter.
AX. D. P. Rhodes.
AXI. B. B. Chapman.

State Central Committee—Wm D. Morgan, (Chairman,) of Frankin; Samuel Medary, of Frankin; J. G. Hibles, of Frankin; Joseph J. McDowell, of lighlend; Matthew H. Mitchell, of Knox; George Frie. Hamilton; Heiry C. Whitman, (Secretary.) of rangeld; George W. McCook, of Jefferson; T. P. Spenber, of Cuyahoga.

List of Patents Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending February 3, 1852.

Carefully Prepared for the N. Y. Tribune.] Le vis S. Chichester of Williamsburgh, Y. for Improvement in Hemp Brakes. Dated eb. 3, 1852.

John A. Craig of Columbia, Ark, for Improve-ent in Grass Burners. Dated Feb. 3, 1852.

John Cumberland of Mobile, Ala, for Improve-ent in Feeders for Planing Machines. Dated Feb.

Willard Day of Brooklyn, N. Y., for Improvement in Street Sewers. Dated Feb 3, 1852.

Renry Bochstrasser & Abin. Masson of Philadelphia, Pa., for Improved Door Spring. Dated Feb. 4, 1852.

Arram Longbottom of New York, N. Y., for Im-provement in Gas Purifying Apparatus. Dated Feb.

8,1802. Ephraim Morris of New-York, N. Y., for Improved Method of keeping the Valves of Oscillating Englises on their Seats. Dated Feb. 3, 1852. David Philips of Sharon, Pa., for Improvement in Alle-tree Arms. Dated Feb. 3, 1852. Franz G. Ricksch of Rudoletz, Austria, for Improvement in Concentrated Beer Material. Dated Feb. 3, 1852.

Wm. & Stephen G Coleman of Providence, N. J., Stephen G Inprovements in Ships' Blocks. Dated Feb. 1988 Henry Davis Taylor of Newark, N. J., for Im-provement in Running Gear of Railroad Cars.— Dated Feb. 2, 1852. Charles F. Verleger of Baltimore, Md., for Im-

Charles F. Verleger of Baltimore, Md., for Im-provement in Running Goar of Carriages. Dated Feb. 3, 1852. Norman W. Wheeler of Buffalo, N. Y., for Improved Stæring Apparatus. Dated Feb. 3, 1852.

Ammi White of Boston, Mass., for Improvement in Fridges. Dated Feb. 3, 1852.

mes L. Jackson of New-York, N. Y., for De-

rign for Mantle, Grate Frame and Summer Piece. Dated Feb 3, 1852 James L. Jackson of New York, N. Y., for De-rign for Grate Frame and Summer Piece. Dated

Feb. 3, 1852.

James L. Jacksen of New York, N. Y., for Design for Grate Frame. Dated Feb. 3, 1852.

James L. Jacksen of New York, N. Y., for Design for Grate Frames. Dated Feb. 3, 1852.

James Shields of Fishkill, N. Y., for Design for Hair Combs. Dated Feb 3, 1852.

KOSSUTH IN PITTSBURGH.

Kessuth's Speech to the Germans. The following is a speech delivered by

Kossuth to the Germans of Pittsburgh on Wednesday of last week [Translated for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I esteem this respectable meeting too highly, the motives of this respectable meeting too highly, the motives of this demonstration are too dear to me, and the assurance that the German population of Allegheny County will cooperate in the furtherance of European liberty, has given me too much pleasure not to inspire me with the wish to leave you some token of remembrance. I also well know that an address is doubtless the best means of making such an impression as will cause you to cherish the recollection of this benevolence, for the sentiments he may atter remain longer in the heart than the countenance of him who has been honored by your benevolence. But alas! Indisposition, exhaustion, and want of time have made it impossible for me to prepare myself as I had wished, and as you have a right to expect.

Therefore, I thank you, that your orator (by his

alas! indisposition, exhaustion, and want of time have made it impossible for me to prepare myself as I had wished, and as you have a right to expect.

Therefore, I thank you, that your orator (by his declaration that you do not expect a long speech, under such circumstances,) has relieved me from the duty of asking your forbearance. And truly who ever wishes to confer benevolence on any person has reached his object so soon as his benevolence is bestowed. By this demonstration, (which, I am told, will be accompanied by "substantial aid" to my country) you have given to my heart that consolation which it so much needs.

I came to America with great hopes—and I have no reason to keep this secret. My faith in principles kept those hopes alive, and without it I would long since have slumbered in the grave. That faith stands as firm in my breast as my belief in God himself. Consequently I believed liberty was a principle also in the hearts of the citizens of these United States, and in this belief I expected to find aid for my bleeding country.

But to you, ladies and gentlemen of the German tongue, I am bound by peculiar ties. I know you are American—but I also know, that you cannot forget those ties of blood which bind you to the Europeas continent, where the ashes of your ancestors rest, and where your living relatives sigh under the oppression of cruel tyrants. The Germans will always remember their country with feelings of attachment, friendship and love—a land to which Europe is so much indebted for her civilization. And Germany is connected with my own country by many at te of the past and the future. From her Hungary received the Christian religion; hardly had our ancestors gained foot hold in Europe, when this blessing was presented them in Germany. This connection lasted for centuries, for God has destined us to be the bulwark against the encroachments of the East. At that time the soil of Hungary drank the blood of many a German hero.

It was Germany, and whence the laster derived much of progress in sci

absorb the world; they bled for the same cause, and together learned that they had served as the blind tools of the despots; and when peace was restored, received the "Holy Alliance," instead of the promised liberty. Certainly there was never a name more cruelly abused than this word "Holy" in that connection. Again were we united by the ties of common deception and common oppression. And four years ago, when Hungary, among all the nations of Europe, had yet a shade of constitutional liberty, and when we were assembled in the "Landtag," (Congress,) I felt the necessity of Germany's liberty, to support that of Hungary; yes, I felt it in such a degree that I raised my voice and stimulated my nation to prevail upon the House of Austria to give back to its German Provinces the liberties of which it had robbed them. Often has that speech appeared to me like a dream; but as a dream full of indications—and I almost believe that I was the origin of the German revolution.

When afterward the German representatives sat deliberating at Frankfort on-the-Maine, I immediately sent ambassadors thither, as an evidence that Germany would always have a true friend in Hungary; and when Russia came, the fall of Hungary proved likewise the fall of the hopes of Germany.

History is the book in which God reveals his councils by deeds. I have read the history of Germany carefully. She forms the heart of Europe. Wheaver the heart is seek, the whole body is sick, and whenever the heart is sound, the whole body may be considered healthy, although some other parts

carefully. She forms the heart of Europe. Wheaever the heart is sick, the whole body is sick, and
whenever the heart is sound, the whole body may
be considered heart by, sithough some other parts
may be diseased—for the healthy heart furnishes
the whole body with healthy blood—with fresh
nourishment. I do not undervalue Germany.
But, on the other hand, the healthy heart (Germany) requires a breast to protect it against external, foreign, destructive impressions. Hungary is
this breast—this breast bone—which is destined to
protect the heart of Europe, Germany. In this,
then, there is another tie of union.

As soon as Hungary shall have regained that position among the nations of Europe to which she is
justly entitled,—and which we, by means of your
substantial aid, endeavor to accomplish, (she will
never be a great nation, of that we are well aware)
—so soon will it be our duty manfully to keep the
proud arrogance of Russia in check. To this end
we must become the executors of the will of God

must become the executors of the will of God we must become the executors of the will of God; we must reot out Austria—not the good people of Austria, oh, no! many a holy and dear tie binds us to them—but the blood-stained dynasty of Austria; and besides, it will be our duty to prevent the kingdom of Prussia from leaning on Russian aid. What would Germany then have to fear! She then could dispose of her thirty old petit princes in less than twenty-four hours. She could then be free, and guarantee the liberty and independence of the other European nations.

guarantee the liberty and independence of the other European nations.

Such are the ties which unite Germany and Han-gary. Well, I have the honor of speaking before German ladies and gentlemen, who in their days of happiness cannot ignore nor forget the misery of their consangumity. If, therefore, I would not that my mission should turn out a failure, I had to and did count on the German citizens of the United States, knowing well that they feel the deepest sym-nathy, if once they feel interested in a cause.

states, knowing well that they feet the deepest sympathy, if once they feel interested in a cause.
You, German inhabitants of Allegheny County, have this day transformed the blessoms of my hope into a beautiful fruit, by organizing yourselves into an Association of Friends of Hungary, and by promising me still more substantial aid. May God bless you for it!

Whatever may be my fate—that matters not. The

Whatever may be my fate—that matters not. The life of one man has little weight in the scales of nations and of their fate. Cares have impaired my strength, but by the principles of liberty, I shall remain connected with Europe, and in the memory of my nation—which has shown, through all her history, the virtue of acknowaledging benevolence, the virtue of gratituse toward benefactors.

It is my people whom you honor, for my heart is a mere pulsation of the heart of my people; and if there ever was anything noble in my feelings, in my words and my expressions, it must be ascribed to my people; for it is but the reflection of my people. I may therefore assure you of the thanks of my nation. About four years ago, when we had not as yet a regular army, we nevertheless feit a desire, (from gratitude toward Vienna.) with 30,000 men, to make the attempt to raise the siege of that city, against 0,000 men—regular troops. We were not successful; but this may serve to prove that the Hungarians do not care for their lives, when they feel called upon to show their gratitude. Perhaps we may yet have chance to prove our thankfulness to Germany. co not care for their lives, when they feel called upen to show their gratitude. Perhaps we may yet have chance to prove our thanktulness to Germany. But to you, gentlemen, I can for the present express only by words the thanks of my country for your kind, substantial aid. Happy would I feel, were you to furnish me with the names of those who have contributed to this work, in order that, if God should grant me the blessing to breathe only one hour in that country, where the ashes of my ancestors are enshrined.) I may point to them as the names of noble men who have given the first impulse in America to the restoration of my country's liberty and independence—and that I may lay the rolls upon which those names are inscribed on the holiest altar of my fatherland!

and independence—and that I may lay the folls upon which those names are inscribed on the holiest altar of my fatherland?

Excuse me for any failure on my part to satisfy your expectations It is true I had learned the German language in the days of my childhood, almost cotemporaneously with my mother tongue—I have visited German schools, and the little science to which I have attained was derived from Germany—but since my liberation from Turkish imprisonment, I have seldom heard a German word spoken—and after my arrival in this country, I had to pay so much attention to the English language, that English words flow from my tongue when I attempt to speak German, so that there is now a kind of Babel in my German vocabulary. Be pleased to consider this, in judging of my Gesman speech. My heart will ever beat warmly and thankfully to you.

Kosauth to visit Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel gives a correspondence between Governor Wright of that State and M. Kossuth, accompanied by a letter from Hon-W. A. Gorman announcing the positive pledge of Kossuth to visit that State. Kossuth's letter is as follows: To the Generalr and General Assembly of the State of

Indiana:

The General Assembly of the State of Indiana has two years past provided, by its joint resolutions, that the people of Indiana sympataise with the people of flurgary in their recent struggle, and that it is ready to succor those who have been oppressed. The Governer and the General Assembly in honoring me and my compatriots now with a cordial welcome to the Capital of Indiana, to be received

there as the guests of the State, gives me the hope that the people of Indiana will be ready to support those who struggle for the independence of their

The two Joint Resolutions of the General Assemhe two Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly, approved by the Governor of the State of Indiana, will be treatured up in the hearts of every Hungarian, as a consolation for the past and an encouragement for the future.

Accept my warmest that ks for your sympathy and your support.

L. Kossuth.

Washington City, Jan. 10, 1852.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The Southern Mall—Later from Texas.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1852.

The Southern Mail has arrived.

The New-Orleans papers contain Galveston dates to the 23d ult., brought by the steamer Meteor. The Galveston News says: "Among the passengers by the steamer Yacht to Brazos Santiago were Hon. J. C. Watrous and the United States Attorney for the District, Wm. P. Ballinger. We understand Mr. Watrous will immediately organize a branch of the Federal Court at Brownsville, and it is expected that the first business of the Grand Jury will be to inquire into offenses committed against the United States by those participating in the difficulties on the Rio Grande—the U. S. Attorney having received instructions from Washington to prosecute the same.

The U. S. steamer Fashion landed 80 men and 90 horses of a regiment of mounted riflemen at Mat-

agorda.

Dr. John S. Ford, lately connected with the revolutionary movement in Northern Mexico has been elected to the State Senate in place of Gen. Bur-

lison, deceased.

The Legislative School bill was still under consideration, and a motion had been made to strike out Two Millions and insert one million as the appropriation.

The Apportionment bill reported to the House fixes the number of Senators at 33 and Representatives

at 90.

Mr. Bigelow, Senator from Cameron, had submitted a bill for the adoption of the free banking system.

The House had not passed the bill providing for the payment of the public debt.

Claims against Texas. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1852.
General Hamilton has called the attention of the Texas Legislature to the claims filed against the State for \$59,000, for services in negotiating the acknowledgement of the independence of the late Republic at the Hagne. public at the Hague.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1852. Senator Berrien's wife died in this city on Monday Mutiny on Board the Ship Compromise, &c.

Death of Senator Berrien's Wife.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1852.
Some of the seamen on board the New-York ship
Compromise, at Savannah, mutinied and attempted
to take possession of the ship. Captain Day, of the
Revenue Cutter Jackson, has arrested the mutineers.
The British ship Wolfe had been brought up to Savannah. The crew attempted to fire the ship.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb 3, 1852.
The steamship Florida, Capt. Lyon, from New York, arrived here after a passage of 59 hours.

Departure of the America. The R. M. steamship America, Capt. Shannon, sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, via Haiifax. She takes out about 35 through passengers, and \$102.700 in species. \$152,700 in specie.

Markets-Reported by Telegranh

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1852.
Corron—Sales 3,000 bales at 6; 285; The marke The U. S. mail steamship Alabama Capt. Ludlow, arrived from Savannah yesterday morning, having sailed on Sunday morning last We are under obligations to the officers of the Alaba-

The U. S. Mail Steamship Marion, Capt. Berry, arrived here yesterday from Charles ton, whence she sailed on Saturday last. Our thanks are due to the publishers of The Charleston Courier, Mercury, News and Standard for late papers, and to J. C. Mather, Esq., Clerk of the Marion, for their prompt delivery.

ma and to our friends of the Savannah Republican Georgian, News, and Evening Journal for late papers,

Murder in Texas.

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. EAGLE PASS, (Texas,) Thursday, Jan. 1, 1852. SIR : I beg to transmit to you the following account of wiliful murder, perpetrated at Eagle Pass, Texas, on the evening of the 27th ult., at about 7 o'clock, of John Clark, a private soldier, of Com-

7 o'clock, of John Clark, a private soldier, of Company D. First infantry. The circumstances are briefly as follows:
Clark, the deceased, in company with three other privates from the garrison, proceeded to the unlicensed tavern of Ruchard Madison, (lately appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of De Bexar,) as customary, to procure some liquor. While Clark was standing at the bar, a notorious scoundrel named Mortimer Cook, supposed to be a native of Mansfield, Ohio, and a late discharged soldier from the garrison, (Fort Duncan,) rushed into the bar with a loaded six-shooter in his hand, took deliberate aim at Clark, and shot him dead, at the same time calling him abusive names. The bail first mangle the forefinger of his left hand before entering his right finger of his left hand b breast, where it lodged. The decased was a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland, and a baker by occu-

pation, and a most inoffensive man. He was, at the time, under the influence of liquor. Cook then aimed his pistol at one of the other men,

pation, and a most inofensive man. He was, at the time, under the influence of liquor.

Cook then aimed his pistol at one of the other men, named McConnell. Two caprexploded, but, fortunately, the pistol did not go off, when he struck McC. a blow with the pistol, which knocked him down; he then jumped on and kicked him.

The officer of the day, with a file of the guard from the garrison, repaired to the scene of the outrage and, in half an hour after succeeded in arresting Cook, and had him safely lodged in the guard house at the garrison. The officers of the garrison, with a few respectable citizens, (disinterested men.) are of the opinion that the deceased came to his death by the hands of Cook, as described, who prowled about ever since discharged the service, seeking revenge for imaginary injuries done him, while serving as a soldier. It appears from his threats repeated, that his commanding officer, or some of the non-commissioned officers had been the object of his diabolical design, having reduced him from list sergeant to the rank of a private for repeated acts of indiscipline, &c.

It may not be amiss, ho wever, to remark that some of the citizens of the village above cited met (the day previous, the 26th.) at the house of Richard

peated acts of indiscipline, &c.

It may not be amiss, ho wever, to remark that some of the citizens of the village above cited met (the day previous, the 20th.) at the house of Richard Masen, J. P., and passed the following resolution unanimously, in the presence of Cook, who was in consequence, stimulated thereby to commit the fatal deed, to gratify his thirsting desire for revenge.

Resolved, That it shall and may be lawful for any of our citizens, in council assembled, or otherwise, to shoot dead any soldier belonging to the garrison aforesaid, who may hereafter be found within the precincts of our village, so as to prevent the further aggression of the soldiers, on our mest pencerble and industrious citizens.

That Mr. Morimer Cook be hereby appointed Deputy Shoriff of said County, he being duly authorized to carry the said resolution into effect, being well acquainted with the usages of the army, &c. And we further pledge our-telves to protect him or them from any punishment which the general law might indict in such cases.

It is to be hoped, however, that the Government will acknowledge Mr. Richard Madison as a J. P.—as a competent and qualified person to hold they commission of the pence. Keeping an unlicensed house for the sale of liquor to soldiers, and a gambling house, open at all hours to all parties, a resort for these sand vagabonds—and thereby protect him in its villany—Madison has raised himself to his present position from the sale of liquor, in a common tent, to roldiers who spent their money freely with him. Cook has since been set at large, and escorted into Mexico by his friends—demanded, and released by Mr. Madison, who claims the right as a matter of course, a civil officer. What may turn out from sach a course of procedure nobody can tell.

It is quite evicent that the foregoing resolutions, passed by Mr. Madison, who claims the right as a matter of course, a civil officer. What may turn out from sach a course of procedure nobody can tell.

It is quite evicent that the foregoing resolu

Most respectfully, Later from Chagres and Havana.

The U. S. Mail steamship Ohio, Capt. Schenck, arrived yesterday morning from Chagres via Havana. The Ohio left Charges on the night of the 224

ult, and arrived at Havana on the morning of the 27th ult. Left there for New-York on the morning of the 30 h ult. The Spanish steamer Ferdinand Catolica arrived at Havana on the morning of the 30th ult. from Cadiz. Left at Havana steamer Philadelphia, from Chagres and San Juan, bound to New-Orleans. Passed the steamer Georgia, about 15 miles outside the Moro, bound in. On 31st ult., 10 o'clock, A. M., abreast Cape Florida, exchanged signals with ship Cotton Pianter, bound Northsame day, 5 o'clock, P. M., passed bark Chatham, of Belfast.

The Ohio brings the following gold as freight from Chagres: Churchman, Roberts & Co. \$3,023 75 in the hance of \$200,000 tet. \$200,000 parseagers. \$200,000 tet.

Tetal.....

The Panama Herald announces the death,

in that city, of Mr. William Chestnut, of Albany, under the following circumstances:

"He crossed the Isthmus on Saturday, having come from the States by the Georgia. The exposure to the sun produced dizziness, in consequence of the congestion produced by the intense hear. He was found in a dying state about twelve o'clock yester-day, at the foot of the hall stairs of the Washington House, having understadis fallow while attempting House, having undoubtedly fallen while attempting to ascend the steps. He lived but a few moments after he was found. He has a brother in California, whom, he expected to meet in a short time, in that land of promise and gold. A sad termination to his golden dream."

Mr. Hull, the Purser of the Ohio, has our thanks for the prompt delivery of papers, &c. The following is a list of passengers per Ohio:

The following is a list of passengers per Ohio:

A. Birch, C. Birch, B. C. Chambers, Geo. Lombart, F. Sands Pasa, A. Dizon, Pedro Luliager, F. Alsamora, M. Vargas, J. Parfett, L. W. Bewelsky, Mrs. Booth and son, J. Bougerau, D. Arosemana, M. Manfries and lady, W. Jacksen, J. Gather, C. L. Husen, M. Garniall, M. Spooner, J. Bather, G. Bather, C. del Vechis, R. Giraud, J. C. Treadwell, W. Zimmerman, J. King, Mrs. J. Watins, Mr. Telford, S. P. Taylor, J. Miller, J. Lutterman, M. Goldwerthy, Thos. Julien, W. Miller, J. Fudler, B. Hargrave, C. W. Skiller, W. McLeod, C. Litchfield, Daniel Ide, Lemnel Ide, J. G. Santh, N. W. Whipple, T. Patterson, B. Izel, C. Fronsby, A. Georges, Ed. Wells, G. Cornell A. Myers, J. W. Hugz, Jr., D. J. Silva, J. Forsth, J. Platt, T. Jenkins, E. C. Regers, H. Bowen, Chas. Wilkes, E. Grant; J. Green, J. McGovern, W. Besell, G. Pege, F. Direw, J. P. Ostrander, A. Bowen, W. Yarras, J. Nugent, L. Parks, A. Hout, M. Collins, W. Lackwe, H. Budenbouch, B. Hall, J. M. Keton, M. Labarine, E. Angelici, S. Holson, R. Blosson, J. L. Ward, E. J. Osborne, J. J. Patterson, J. W. Cone, J. Q. Jones, W. Thampson, J. Shabwater, M. Dimon, E. Treadway, F. Delamater, T. F. Fowle, C. F. Knower, D. Ilson, A. C. Welvi, J. Rogers, J. Champion, F. Vinal, J. Nie, R. Jay, J. Riby, Harrisburgh, G. Rochesford, C. Scriber, J. Stanford, E. Forter, J. F. Knower, D. Ilson, A. C. Welvi, J. Harrisburgh, G. Rochesford, C. Scriber, J. Strahan, S. Thomburgh, B. Sheahy, A. R. Piecce, L. Trubber, W. Trumbull, H. Trumbull, S. A. Hokes, R. Came, W. Lowell, D. Fisk, M. Supe, P. Tunison, Chas. Ferdon, W. Contaio, D. Lynch, J. Pader, S. Frieman, H. Huron, P. Silva, J. Cox, H. Falmer, H. Keilogg, D. Heddeman, G. Andrews, S. T. Davis, M. Perce, L. Straight, R. W. Jacobs, J. Rude, S. Frieman, H. Huron, P. Silva, J. Cox, H. Falmer, H. Keilogg, D. Heddeman, G. Andrews, S. T. Davis. From Havena-C. Casamadrid and lady, G. W. Schroeder, M. Dereshe, J. Fitzsimons, N. Shaw.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The Empire City arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans and Havana. Sheleft Havana at roop on the 30th ult. Twenty miles from Havana, passed steamer Georgia, from New-York. The Em. pire City brings 120 passengers. She has also on freight \$122,000 in specie from New-Orleans, consigned to Mussrs. Beebe & Co. and G. S. Robins &

James Reily, aged 27, died at Havana on the 30th of January, of dysentery. He was employed on the Empire City as " coal passer."

The following came passengers in the E. C.:

From New-Orleans-Dr. Charles Bryan, James Dumas,
Ed. Lilly, Win. M. Kinney, M. Fowler, Heary Brace, Mrs.
A. C. Hill, M. Fester, John S. Hughes Thomas Sheldon,
John N. Fra'ey, A. Viger, L. C. Alexander, Chas. Keith,
N. Trans-alexancel Morris, C. Venkonis, W. Fanton, Miss
Mary Ferris, A. Wright, Col. J. W. Allen, Charles Lico,
John Burles L. S. Smoon, Lewik Kaiser, Wm Davis, Geo.
L. Dolson, Thos. Stanton, John Weish, M. McMurray, W.
Sylvester, Friar Faulie, Robt. Tunis, Benj, Tunis, D. H.
Hodden, A. Ensler, Thos. McGibben, Thos. Purcelle, Mrs.
McKean and child. Chas. Kruiser, C. Fisher, F. Kames,
N. Fitzsimons, H. Waldon, Mr. Holmes and Lady, D. Gibbins, James Curran, B. Mills, John R. Ferreirson, John
O'Neil, Mr. Hughes, Chas. Powers, George C. Toole, W.
Miner, Mrs. Heverly and child.
From Chagurer and San Juan-L. Hart, Benj, Dittenhoffer, Charles Thomas, Lewis Ohlman, M. Peok, John Harris, Mrs. Blackenstein and daughter, John P. Wuchbill,
Jas. Natkan, Capt. D. T. Jewett John Lecruca, Wm M.
Falton, Mrs. E. Doyle, Geo. W. Dudley, Mr. Money, Edward Hassen, M. Hunt, Lewis Runsome, Peter Araold,
Chas Harvey, W. J. Petry, John R. Catless, Jas. Brown,
Chas. Blarandt, John Boyl, W. L. Carman, W. Smith, Benj,
F. Wheeler, Robert Young, James Sloane, Mr. Karr, Edward Butter, John Semman, Lewis Fairbanks, A. Jacobs,
John Katr, Benj. Wolf, Daniel Hardman, Samuel Ward,
Henry Bownes, Robert Crowley, Peter Woodine, A. Watston, S. Levi, F. Smith, Edward Bradley, Peter Pinmer,
Wm. Baldwin, John Lairon, Geo. Vanderwater, John
Hendrickson, Chas. Madden, M. Jacobs,
John Katr, Benj. Wolf, Daniel Hardman, Samuel Ward,
Henry Bownes, Robert Crowley, Peter Woodine, A. Watston, S. Levi, F. Smith, Edward Bradley, Peter Pinmer,
Wm. Baldwin, John Lairon, Geo. Vanderwater, John
Hendrickson, Chas. Madden, M. Jacobs, The following came passengers in the E. C.

From La Plata.

An arrival in Boston brings advices from Buenes Ayres to Dec. 3, Montevideo to Dec. 5, and Rio Janeiro to Dec. 11. A sketch of the news has already been given by the telegraph, but the follow-

already been given by the telegraph, but the following will be found interesting:

Gen. Urquiza, with his invading army, is concentrating on the Parana, preparatory to an attack on Rossa; while the latter is making a firm and resolute stand, and strengthened with an army of 20,000 men. It is by no means improbable, say the papers in his interest, that he will be the victor instead of the vanquished. With him and his cause the duestion of nationality, aside from his individual power, is paramount, and creates a spirit of pariotism, which, with his ample resources and his indomitable energy, may well cause his opponents to say. "The only canger is from the other side of the river."

The lat of December was to Montevideo a day of mourning on account of the death of Gen D. Eagento Garzon, candidate for the Presidency of the Republic by all parties, and Commander in-Chief. On the 4th embalked on the Brazilian steamers Recife, Pedro 21 and Golinho, the division Ocionali of 1,000 men for the Parana, to unite with the armies of

Pedro 21 and Golinho, the division Ociental of 1,600 men for the Parana, to unite with the armies of Entre Rivs and Corrientes, all under the command of Gen. Urquiza. This division, selected from the best infantry of the Oriental State, is commanded by the directionizariar, Col. D. Cezar Dias.

The Brazilian army is camped at Colonia, is which situation, assisted by the strong steam power, they are afforded opportunity to cross to any point of the opposite coast, where the necessity of the war may require. The Montevideo papers say that the late political parties are comparatively quiet, not withstanding the partisans of Rosas have endeavored to revive animostics, with no other redeavored to revive animosities, with no other re-sult, however, than causing the escape to Buenos Ayres of some officers who like to live in war.

deavored to revive animosities, with no other result, however, than causing the easine to Buenos Ayres of some officers who like to live in war.

On the 4th, returned to Montevideo the Brazilian Representative, from an official visit to Gea. Urquisa, at Gualegnaychu. (up the Parana.) having had several conferences. At the same time and pisce was present a representative of the Government of Paraguay, giving adhesion to the alliance and against their "common enemy." the Governor of Buenos Ayres. The Brazilian official also called at the camp of the Brazilian army at Colonia, and conferred with the commander, "Conde Caxius." On the 3d, Gen. Urquiza left for the camp to take charge of his and the troops of Corrientes—intending to commence operations on the 15th. At Buenos Ayres, the Representatives were passing laws giving the "Sopreme Chief" extraordinary powers, and exonerating him from usual requisitions for during the war and "threeyears after the victory"—also a proposition whereby the value of corn might not be increased. An emission of sixty millions of the public funds was contemplated.

The Rombardment of Johanna by the United States Sloop of-War Dale.

The following letter from Capt. Cutter, of the bark Dolphin, detailing the bombardment of Johanna, ore of the Comoro Islands, is from The Warren Star :

JOHANNA, Friday, Aug. 8, 1851,

Johanna, ore of the Comoro Islands, is from The Werren Star:

Johanna, Friday, Aug. 8, 1851.

On the 6th of August the United States sloop of war Dale, Commander Pearson, arrived here, and immediately demanded refress of the King for the upust imprisonment of Capt. Moore, of the bark Maria, of New-Bedford, who was imprisoned here in August. 1850. Capt. Pearson, after making all inquiries of both the English squadron on this station, and the masters of American ships in the haroor, and also of the English residents here, being convinced of the flagrant injustice scone to Capt. Moore, and others, at this Island, immediately demanded of the King \$20,000, and required an immediate answer. After waiting all night, and receiving no answer, he dispatched another letter, informing the King, that if he did not give him an answer at or before 12 o'clock, he should commence hostilues. The King replied to the last nete, offering \$500 in cash, and \$500 worth of builocks and trinkets. Capt. P. refused this, and got his ship under weigh, and moored her off the town, one hundred yards from the beach, with his broadside to the lown. The King then sent off and offered to pay \$5.000, if he could get it in any way, would give trinkers, cattle, cotton cloth to make up the amount. Captam Pearson then gave the King twenty-four hours more to consider of it, at the same time telling him not to make any warlike demonstration in the meantime. If he dd, he should consider that as he should then commence fring upon them. At daylight, the cit, there were a large number of troops paraded on the shore, and they sent word to Capt. Pearson that he might do what he could—they would not pay anything. At 9 A.M., the Dale commenced firing, and sent Lieut. Fairfax with a flag of truce to inquire what the white flag was set for, and if they were ready to treat with him. They answered that they wished the firing to can apply the part of the town, but strictly avoicing to fire into the town. After mineteen shots and shells they set a signal on the beac

ed this offer, on condition that the King should make a treaty with the American Government, placing Americans on an equal footing with the most favored

At 5 A. M. on the 7th, Capt. Pearson hauled h ship from the town, and everything has gone on quiet since, so far. This chastisement, I beg leave to say, was required, in order that Americans might be treated with common honesty. It would be a great benefit to the interests of the whaling fleet in an Ocean to have a ship of war to protect us The king makes nothing of imprisoning us, when he thinks proper, without law or gospel, and we can only appeal to our Government, which has, I am proud to say, promptly and effectually redressed the outrage upon Capt. Moore.

The statements are true. I was an eye witness to the whole proceedings. Yours, &c.,
CHABLES R. CUTLER, Masterbark Dolphin.

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN DESTINY. LECTURE III BY REV. DR. DEWEY.

In commencing the Third Lecture of his course on Tuesday evening, Dr. Dewey remarked that he had on a former occasion considered the School of Man, or rather he might say, the school-house, and he now wished to call attention to the pupil himself. He proposed to discuss the subject of human organization, regarded in its connection with the formation of character and the development of mind We understand by the very term organization, a system of means adapted to specific purposes. I wish, said Dr. D., to look into the philosophy of this system, although the word philosophy is so much abused in modern times. Now-a-days we have a philosophy

of everything. The most superficial treatises of

shallow sciolists are dignified with the title of phi-

losophy. But the true aim of philosophy is elevated and rational, and intimately connected with the pro-

gress of humanity. Let us, then, examine the differ-

ence between the organization of man and that of

the lower animals, in regard to its influence on the training and perfection of his spiritual nature.

Consider the faculty of touch. This is an important distinction between man and beast. If man had been born without a skin, with a hide and hoofs for instance instead, it would have essentially changed all the relations of his being. He now receives his earliest impressions from the sense of touch. It is related to the development of the sweetest affections. The indulgence of kissing is an interesting exercise of this faculty. But this is peculiar to man. The beasts are shut out by their very organization from the charm of osculatory blandishments. This is one of the high privileger of humanity. The delicacy of the skin is a criterion of the general fineness of organization. A coarse skin is almost incompatible with a refined mind. If I knew a man who could let a fly creep over his face without feeling it, I

should be apt to set him down as harsh and coarse-

gramed in his spiritual nature, and destitute of noble, expansive and sympathetic sensibilities. The skin in men, then, is an efficient means of his spirit-

Another important element in his training to higher ends is the faculty of laughter. The animals are not endowed with this power, unless the grinning of monkeys is an exception. This is not merely an expression of the sense of the ludicrous. Laughter is the symbol of a contented mind, of a gental fel. lowship, of a comfortable sense of satisfaction, and tends to unite the scattered elements of society in a common feeling of fraternity. Its influence on health is not to be overlooked. An explosion of laughter is an excellent aid to digestion. Superior to old wine, or old cheese, or other celebrated peptic persuaders. The gift of speech is a noble characteristic of the

human organization. So essential is its possession to the elevation of man, that many have regarded it as the immediate bestowal of the Creator. But we should not multiply miracles without cause. They lose their effect by frequent repetition. Speech is no less wonderful and peculiar, if regarded as the natural product of the human organization. I have known two children, who played together for a summer, form a language for themselves. But be this as it may, there is nothing greater or more impressive in the whole compass of creation. The sounds which are emitted from the mouth of an individual are dispersed into a thousand impulses, like rays of sunlight, bearing inteligence and passion on their vie wless wings, and recreted on the written page, give to the conceptions of a moment the permanence of eteratty. Speech is a sublime symbol of the Divine Power. Inspiration itself could find no more fitting term to denote the Omnipotence of the Creator. "By thy Word were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the breath of thy mouth."

The expression of the face is a beautiful distinction of humanity. We are little aware of the influence which it constantly exerts. If the dumb animal, on whom man exercises his cruelty—if the here or the deg, when suffering by a blow from the violence of man, could turn upon him with a human look of indignation or among — could any one resist. lose their effect by frequent repetition. Speech is

violence of men, could turn upon him with a human look of indignation or appeal,—could any one resist the power of the mue expostulation! How extra-oromary, too, the difference of expression in the human lace, by which the recognition of personal ideatity is secured. On this small surface nine inches human face, by which the recognition of personal ideatity is secured. On this sentil surface nine inches by six, are depicted such various traits, that among the inclines of inhabitants on the earth, no two have the same incaments of face. What due confusion would ensue if all countenances were alike! If fathers did not know their own children by sight, nor humanos their wives! But now, we could pick out our friend from among the multitudes of the assembled nurverse.

to bled universe. The hand, too, may be noticed among the peculiar The hand, too, may be noticed among the peculiar endowners of man, as an element in his spiritual training. The ceremony of shaking hands has a ceeper significance, than is often supposed. Wearisone as it may be to the peripareits statesman, doesned to be overwhelmed with this expression of popularity, it is a sign of human fraternity, and as such should be held in affectionate honor.

The lecturer then proceeded to an extended and recovered disordering on the uses of the passions and

The fecturer then processed to an extended and preferred disquisition on the uses of the passions and appetities of human nature. I know, said he, that when I approach this subject, I touch on dangerous ground. I know that many regard the passions as the fruitful source of evil, the active agents of Satan, the cause of temptation, of sin, of spiritual and eternal ruin. But this view said Dr. D., I decidedly condities. I cannot fall in with the prevalent cry tan, the cause of temptation, of sin, of spiritual and eternal ruin. But this view said Dr. D. I decidedly repudiate. I cannot fall in with the prevalent cry against the natural appetites. They are the endowment of man, according to the decree of the Divine Wisdom. They are intended for good and they operate for good. The old philosopher Plotinus, we are told by Porphyry, wished to forget the name of his native place, as if it were a degradation to be born into a world, where the soul was subjected to the corrupting influence of the body. For my part, said Dr. D., Iragard the soulas the corrupter of the body, rather than the body as the corrupter of the soul. The exercise of ambition, hatred and malice produce worse effects that the indulgence of the appetites. Indeed the body might say to the soul, that before they came together it had known no stain or sin. It had passed through an infinity of modifications, but for the first time was acquainted with evil by its connection with the soul. In illustration of these remarks, Dr. D. considered at length the appetite of hunger. This may be taken as the type of all the appetites, which in their regular normal indulgence produce nothing but good, while evil and inconvenience come only from their abuse.

The lecture was concluded with a glowing described the secondary of the secondary those

The lecture was concluded with a glowing des-cription of the pleasures of sense, especially those which are received through the medium of the eye and the ear. The inspiring charms of the landscape, and the ravishing harmontes of music proceeded from the sensitive nature, which needs only to be cultivated in purity, in delicacy, and in accordance with the Divine laws to reinstate man in the delights

CITY ITEMS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.-The New-York Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. John B. Kitching was unanimously elected a member of the Chamber, and Mr. Robert Kelly a member of the Arbitration Committee, vice S. L. Mitchill, whose term of service had expired.

A communication was read from Lieut. Maury, stating that the British Government has greatly enlarged its system of meteorological observations, and desiring the voluntary cooperation of the commercial, as well as naval marine of the United States. Mr. Maury is authorized to confer with individuals. societies, &c , with regard to devising some general system for giving effect to the undertaking. red to a Committee.

Another communication was read from the Cham-

ber of Commerce in Charleston, relative to placing a light ship and fog-bell near Cape Roman, and rea light ship and fog-bell near Cape Roman, and requesting the cooperation of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in obtaining from the General Government the desired improvement. It is stated that four large ships, with valuable cargoes, have been ashore on Cape Roman during the last year. Directed to be forwarded to Congress, under seal of the Chamber.

A communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Erie, relative to a proposed improvement of the Ohio River, and another from Mr. Guthrie, of Chicago, and the Chicago Board of Trade, respecting an apparatus for the prevention of steam boiler explessors, were referred to a Special Combotic Company of the Chamber, were referred to a Special Combotic Company of the Chamber of Company of the Chicago, and the Chicago Board of Trade, respecting an apparatus for the prevention of steam boiler explessors, were referred to a Special Com-

mittee. With regard to the apparatus referred to, the Chicago Board of Trade speak of it as worthy of high commendation, and recommend that it be tried under the auspices of the General Government. It consists of a dial so connected with the boiler as to indicate the quantity of water and the amount of pressure within the boiler.

Mr. Depeyster Ogden offered a resolution for taking up the subject of a Tribunal of Commerce, but upon finding that the members of the former Committee intended to bring the subject up again, he withdrew his motion.

A Committee was appointed to memorialize Congress in favor of a Mint in New-York, whereupon the Chamber adjourned.

HEALTH OFFICER .- Gov. Hunt on Tuesday nominated to the Senate, for confirmation, Dr. Kichard L. Morris, as Health Officer for the port of New-York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the de-cease of Dr. A Sidney Doane.

Mail Gleanings, &c.

The Concordia (La.) Intelligencer says that an Indian belonging to the remnant of the Choctaw tribe, which still lingers near the ancient hunting-grounds, committed suicide some days since in that parish, after avery novel and ingenious farhion. Tying one end of a piece of buckskin to the trigger of his ride, and attaching the other end of the thong to a small tree, he stretched himself deliberately upon the ground, and pulling the muzzle toward him, met death from the faithful piece which may often before have been the instrument of it in his hands upon the war path or amid the fastnesses of his native forests. The poor suicide had, while under the influence of strong drink, murdered a member of his tribe, a friend and brother, and this was the deliberate, self-decreed expiation of the

On the 29th ult., a man named Samuel Scott, residing in Ashe County, N. C., near the Virginia line, who had been confined in jail as a lunatic, and only discharged a few days before, rose from his bed about midnight, armed himself with a cutting knife, and fell upon his father and mother, with whom he lived, and instantly killed them both. horribly mangling their bodies. He then started off to the house of his brother, informed him what he had done, and coolly proposed to send for a coroner. He was subsequently arrested.

Mr. Hiram Wilcox, of Dayton, Ohio. in assisting, about two weeks ago, to take a drunken loafer to jail, was bit hy him on one of his fingers He paid but little attention to it until a few days subsequent it became swollen and painful, with every appearance of erystpelas. The ordinary remedies in such cases were applied, but the inflammation spread rapidly from the hand to the arm, and finally to the body-growing worse and worse, until mortification put an end to his life.

A committee of the St. Louis Chamher of Commerce, in regard to a call from the Secretary of the Treasury, has drawn up a review of the amount of business done in that city. The report estimates the trade of St. Louis, at the present time, to foot up \$60,000,000 per annum, and the amount of exchange sold is set down at \$30,000,000 a year.

L. A. Jean Baptiste, Paris, as vice Consul of Sardinia, for the port of St. Louis, and J. C. Zimmerman, as Consul-General of the Nether-

The Newark Mercury says that Erpenstein, the German recently convicted of poisoning his wife, has confessed the deed to Dr. Eyrick, who is preparing the same for publication.

The Ocean Steamers. LIST OF STEAMERS FOR THE MONTH OF PERRUARY. Cherokee ... From N.Y. Feb. 3. For Chagres, &c. From St. Feb. 5. For San Juan Arctic ... From N.Y. Feb. 5. For San Juan Arctic ... From N.Y. Feb. 7. For Liverpool, Glargow ... From N.Y. Feb. 7. For Glassow ... Marion ... From N.Y. Feb. 7. For Glassow ... Alabama ... From N.Y. Feb. 7. For San Juan ... &c. Empire City ... From N.Y. Feb. 7. For San Juan ... &c. Empire City ... From N.Y. Feb. 9. For Chagres, &c. Merlin ... From N.Y. Feb. 9. For Bermods, &c. Niggara ... From N.Y. Feb. 11. For Liverpool. Merlin. From N.Y. Feb. 9. For Bermoda, ac Niggara. From N.Y. Feb. 11. For Laverpool. Serian Nevada. From N.Y. Feb. 12. For Chagres. Humbold. From N.Y. Feb. 14. For Charleston. From N.Y. Feb. 14. For Charleston. Florica. From N.Y. Feb. 14. For Savannah. Caited States. From N.Y. Feb. 15. For Savannah. Europa. From Rev. Feb. 18. For Laverpool. From Rev. Feb. 21. For Charleston. Prom N.Y. Feb. 21. For Charleston. Prom N.Y. Feb. 21. For Charleston. From N.Y. Feb. 21. For Charleston. Annua. From Rost. Feb. 28. For Inverpool. Annua. From N.Y. Feb. 28. For Inverpool. Germann. From N.Y. Feb. 28. For Inverpool. Germann. From N.Y. Feb. 28. For Inverpool. From N.Y. Feb. 28. For Inverpool. From N.Y. Feb. 28. For Inverpool. From N.Y. Feb. 28. For Savannah. From N.Y. Feb. 28. For Savannah.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE FROM EUROPS Niagara-Sailed from Liverpool for New-York, Jan. 17. Europa-Sailed from Liverpool for Boston, Jan. 24. Pactric-Sailed from Liverpool for New-York, Jan. 23. Canada-Sailed from Liverpool for New-York, Jan. 31.

Labrary of Congress.—Mr. Walter, the architect, has submitted plans for the reconstruction of the Library of Congress room, prepared, we believe, at the instance of the Committees on Poblic Buildings and Groundsof the two Houses. It might be improper for us, at this time, to attempt a description of what the architect proposes, but they who have seen the erawings concur in the opinion that nothing more beautiful and convenient could have been projected. A prominent feature is the use of iron in lieu of wood in the interior, the design being to guard awainst the recurrence of a conflagration. There is to be a tustefully-panelled and ornamented dome, the light to be admitted through stained glass. It is proposed, at some future time, to add to the Library premises, by attaching the rooms adjoining, now mead use of for other purposes.

We learn that there is a probability, as there is a strong desire, to complete the Library room by the list of July. In the mean time one of the passages and several adjacent rooms have been fitted up for the reception of the books which were saved from the late conflagration, and for those which were a few days since authorized by law to be purchased. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS .- Mr. Walter, the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph. CHARLESTON, Feb. 3-Arr. ship Catharine, schr., ouisine, bark Jasper and brig Tybee, New-York; brig

Disasters, &c. BRIO GRAMPUS, Tucker, at G sucesier from Surinam, as experienced heavy weather—lost boats and stove bal-varis.

warks.

A LITTER from Kilinamock, Va. states that sohr Huldsh Ann West of Providence, was cut through by ice the 2th uit, off Curytoman, in Rappahancek River, and sunk in about twelve feet ware. An attempt was to be made 25th to get her to the shore and repair the damage. Domestic Perts. BRISTOL, Feb. 2-Sid. sloop Eacel, Lewis, New-York, Harbor now tree of ice. NONFOLK, Jan. 36-Arr. schrs. Treat, Parker. Guada-loupe; 31st, brigs Ass. R. 12st-ch, Fernandez, Rum Key; Lewis Benn, Noyse, Cardenas; Humbordt, —, Pen-

PHILADELPHIA F-b 1-Below, ship Vence, Young, fm Liverpool barks Victory, Payne, San San Francisco; Ifingston, Foulke, Demorars; Gem, Nickerson, Boston; Lowell Hammend, de.; Gov. Briggs, Parker, de. PHOVIDENCE, Feb 2-Sid, bark Catharine, Watts, Mobile in tow of steamer Perry); sohn Oxford, Howland, and Retherty, Sears. Baltimore thoth under caurant; bark Jedo, Paice, and brig J. R. Rhonder, Hamblin, will load toe for Charleston. salem, Feb 2-Sid. brig Draman, Wilkins, Para.

SALEM. Feb 2—Sid. brig Draman, Wilkins, Para.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—Street
Resolved, That a pier be built in the East River, on the
northerly side of the foot of Houston et., from the easterly
line of Tompains at.; the pier to be 275 feet in length by 46
feet in width, on piles with one block; the southerly line
of said pier to be distant from the anotherly line of
feet in width, on piles with one block; the southerly line
of said pier to be distant from the anotherly line of
the Street Commissioner.

Resolved, That a pier be built in the East River, on the
southerly side of the foot of Houston at., from the easterly
line of Tompains at.; the pier to be 275 feet in length by 46
feet in width, on piles with one block; the ortharly line
of said pier to be placed distant from the southerly line of
Houston-at southerly 4 feet and 3 inches, under the direction
of the Street Commissioner.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is
hareby directed to give the notice required by law to the
proprietors of the ficts lying opposite to where the said piers
and Commonalty of the City of New-York in building the
said piers, and to constribute their respective proportions of
the expense thereof, as the same may become due.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen. Dec. 31, 1531.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen.

JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

Person of the County of New-York, accessed, to
Branker the same, with youthers thereof, to the subscriber,
present the same, with youthers thereof, to the subscriber,
or before the surth day of March and.—Dated, New-York, on
the first the same, with youthers thereof, to the subscriber,
or before the surth day of March and.—Dated, New-York, on
the first the first of September, 1811.

The warehouse of H. B. Smith. Terre Haute, Indiana, was destroyed by fire on the 23d nit. Total loss \$15,000-no insurance. Terre Haute was visited by another fire the next day, the store of Dr. E. V. Bull & Co. having been destroyed

lands for the United States, have been officially recognized by the President.